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VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Vick Publishing Co.
Fifty Cents Per Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1895.

Volume 18, No. 7.
New Series.



THE NEW SPRING.

"Sweet May hath come to love us,
And plants their blossoms don,
And from blue skies above us
The clouds are moving on."

—Heine.

*I send thee pansies while the year is young,
Yellow as sunshine, purple as the night,
Flowers of remembrance, ever fondly sung
By all the chiefest Sons of Light;
And if in recollection lives regret
For wasted days and dreams that were not true,
I tell thee that the "pansy freaked with jet"
Is still the heartsease that the poets knew.
Take all the sweetness of a gift unsought,
And for the pansies send me back a thought.*

—Sarah Dowdney.

Pansies sown in May or June
Will give their blooms in April's moon.

SOW NOW FOR NEXT SPRING'S FLOWERS.

SELECT a spot of rich soil, which is shaded during the warmest part of the day, and sow Pansy seed. When the plants are up and have gained a little strength, transplant them to stand four or five inches apart. Keep partly shaded, and water during the hot weather. The 1st of September set them where you want them to bloom next year, and they will become strong plants, giving some bloom in autumn, and ready to bloom profusely in the spring.

ALL THE CHOICEST VARIETIES.

22 Named Varieties, each kind separately, at	15	cents per packet	Cassier's Giant Blotched, very large, rich and showy	25	cents per packet
Mixed Seeds of all these varieties,	15	" "	Giant Trimardeau, Plants vigorous and compact; the flow-		
German, fine mixed,	10	" "	ers thrown well above the foliage, and marked with		
Odier, or large-eyed, dark spots on petals, large eyes, very			large blotches. Flowers of enormous dimensions, some-		
showy	25	" "	times over three inches in diameter. Mixed colors	25	" "
Bugnot, French, large flowered	25	" "	One package each of the last four named for 80 cents.		

Superb Mixtures of extra strains and from selected plants, per packet 50 cents; two packets for 80 cents.

The seed of all these kinds which we offer is very choice and fresh, and will not fail to give perfect satisfaction.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

Vick's Excelsior Insect Exterminator.

Will destroy Striped Fleas, Cabbage Lice, Green Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs, Aphids, Squash Bugs, etc. Harmless to plants or vegetables. Sure death to all plant insects, particularly the Green Cabbage Worm, for whose ravaging attacks there has hitherto been no known remedy. This powder can be applied most thoroughly, economically and quickly by means of the bellows we have constructed for that purpose. About one-half or three-quarters of a pound of the powder should be placed in the bellows through the cork opening at the side. A single puff over the heart of the Cabbage is sufficient for one application. The bellows can thus be worked as fast as a person would ordinarily walk.

Exterminator 40 cents per pound by mail. In lots of five pounds or over, 25 cents per pound by express at expense of purchaser.

Eight-inch Bellows, \$1.25.
Twelve-inch Bellows, \$1.50.
The Bellows can be sent only by express at expense of purchaser.

For use in conservatories and for house plants we offer a small zinc Bellows, as shown in the engraving, in two sizes. No. 1, with one ounce of Exterminator, 20 cents, prepaid. No. 2, with four ounces of Exterminator, 40 cents, prepaid.

TRY IT. IT WILL QUICKLY PAY FOR ITSELF.

The Lenox Sprayer.

The only machine on the market that will spray up or down. Will spray plants, shrubs or trees, low or high from ground, reaching fifteen feet. Simply turn nozzle in direction wished—the bulb with combination valve does it, press your thumb and you get spray, release pressure and the spray stops. Fine for potato bugs, Currants, Gooseberries, vines and trees. Price, \$4, delivered at express or freight office.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, SEEDSMEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE "AUTOMATIC" SPRAYER AND FORCE PUMP.

It is made of nicked brass, galvanized iron tubing, extra large air chamber or reservoir, brass spring, pure rubber valves, saucer-shaped, anti-clogging foot with strainer on top, and with the sprays that go with it, warrants us in claiming that it is what has long been needed for all purposes. It will pump from the pail or will carry the material to be used; and with the fine spray carries enough to last 10 or 15 minutes in potatoes, grapes, tobacco, &c. The "Automatic" is otherwise generally useful, is first-class in construction, nicely finished and at the price should be acceptable to all. Our experience of last season gives us great confidence in making this guarantee.

REMARKS—The Sprays are the best known.

Price—No. 1, each, \$3, delivered at the express or freight office.



Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, per can 40 cents.
Whale Oil Soap, 1 lb. box, 25 cents; 2 lb. box, 45 cents; by mail, prepaid.

ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL..

AMERICAN AND ELGIN

At Bottom Prices.

As announced below, the Vick Publishing Co. have, in the interest of their subscribers, made arrangements to supply a superior grade of watches in a variety of handsome styles at the very lowest rates these articles can be made. A thorough investigation has enabled us to obtain the most reliable time keepers in the handsomest cases. The watches which we are able to offer to our readers are admirable in workmanship and beautiful in appearance. Both the gold and silver watches which we advertise are equal to watches for which many times their price is charged at retail. They are superb examples of the jeweler's art, and may be worn and exhibited with full assurance that they are equal to the best.

Our readers can buy all they wish at these reduced prices, which are within a fraction of what the retailers pay to sell again. The object of this offer is to save money for the readers of Vick's Magazine. Below will be found descriptions and prices of a few of the latest, best and most satisfactory Waltham and Elgin watches from the many styles made at these factories. No Swiss or cheap watches are in our list. Do not try to order anything through us except the celebrated Waltham and Elgin watches—the best ever made. All watches offered are stem-winders and stem-setters, and the solid gold cases are standard gold, U. S. assay. Experience has shown this to be the right hardness for long wear.

OFFER No. 150.

Men's Size Solid Gold Watch \$30.00.

No. 150 is a Men's size Hunting or Open-face Waltham solid gold Standard U. S. Assay Case, handsomely engine turned. The works contain 7 jewels, and is made according to the celebrated Waltham Riverside model, in which the two nickel winding wheels are plainly seen. The case is the thinnest solid gold model ever made—remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The works are jeweled in all important parts; the hairspring is Logan's patent Breguet spring. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, to any address in the United States, for \$30.

OFFER No. 151.

Men's Size Gold Watch, Waltham or Elgin, \$15.50.

No. 151 is a men's size Hunting or Open-face gold-filled engraved case, guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear 15 years. This watch contains the same movement as offer No. 150. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for \$15.50.

OFFER No. 152.

Men's Size Silver Open-face Watch, \$7.00.

No. 152 is a seven-jewel Waltham or Elgin, open face only stiffened silver case. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy solid coin silver case. This watch does not come in Hunting case—Open-face only, with a heavy beveled plate-glass crystal, strong

How sent.—These watches will be sent on the receipt of price, by registered mail, with the distinct understanding that if within three days from receipt (after showing it to experts if desired), the purchaser is dissatisfied or the watch is not up to the guarantee, the watch may be returned by registered mail and the full amount paid for it will be refunded, or allowed any other watch, at the sender's pleasure, unless the watch has been damaged while in possession of the purchaser.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

No watches sent C. O. D. Every watch will be sent by registered mail in perfect condition. Each watch is inspected and regulated before mailing, but while only perfect watches ever leave the Waltham or Elgin factories, accidents are possible in the mails. The watch should be carefully wound and run when received, and if not in perfect order should be remailed to this office within a reasonable time, at the same time writing about it, when a new one will be sent. We guarantee satisfaction in every case, and if the subscriber to this Magazine is convinced that his watch is not as advertised, his money will be refunded within reasonable time on return of same by registered mail. All our watches are the latest product of the world-renowned Waltham and Elgin factories. All watches are stem-winders and setters.

IMPORTANT.

In ordering be careful to name the number of the watch desired, the kind of case, and whether open face or hunting. Say whether a Waltham or Elgin is preferred; also please name the price of watch you want. Write full name and address very plain. DO ALL THIS TO AVOID MISTAKES.

Address all letters and remittances to the

PUBLISHERS VICK'S MAGAZINE, Rochester, N. Y.

WATCHES

and durable. The dial is of white porcelain, either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second-hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for \$7.00.

OFFER No. 153.

Offer No. 1, Young Men's Size, Waltham or Elgin Nickel Silver Watch, \$5.75.

No. 153 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing 7 jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem-winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is a solid nickel silver open face and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. We send it, delivery guaranteed, for \$5.75. The works can be put in a gold case when the boy earns money enough for it.

OFFER No. 154.

Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham or Elgin Watch, \$23.00.

The works are manufactured at Waltham or Elgin. They are made of the finest materials, carefully selected. The jewels are all cut and polished in Europe, where secret processes are handed from generation to generation. The dial is made of the finest porcelain and the hands of blue-tempered steel. The case is solid 14-carat U. S. Assay, handsomely engraved. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for \$23.00.

OFFER No. 155.

Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham or Elgin Watch, \$17.00.

No. 155 is a ladies' solid gold Hunting or Open-face case

very delicately engraved, and contains a Waltham or Elgin seven-jewel movement. We guarantee this watch, as well as all other watches offered, to be perfect timekeepers. Postpaid, delivery guaranteed, for \$17.00.

OFFER No. 156.

Ladies' Gold-Filled Waltham or Elgin Watch, \$13.50.

No. 156 is a ladies' gold-filled engraved watch, guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear 15 years. The works contain seven jewels, exposed pallets, safety pinion, and all improvements. Price, delivery guaranteed, \$13.50.

OFFER No. 157.

Ladies' Gold "Skylight" Watch, \$12.50.

No. 157 is a 14-karat gold-filled engraved "Skylight" Waltham or Elgin watch, guaranteed to wear 20 years. The case is made by placing two heavy sheets of 14-karat gold reinforced between with a thin sheet of stiff composition, which makes a perfect case for protecting the works. The ring-joint plugs, thumb piece, hinges, and every part subject to constant wear, are solid gold, while the gold is brought down over the edges of the composition metal and joined in such a way that even an expert is obliged to cut the case to find that it is not solid gold. We will deliver the watch for \$12.50.

OFFER No. 158.

Ladies' Solid Coin Silver "Skylight" Watch, \$8.50.

No. 158 is a solid coin silver watch, Waltham or Elgin containing seven jewels and all improvements. We mean by "Skylight" that the front case is cut and a heavy crystal inserted so as to see the dial without opening the front case. We will deliver this watch, postpaid, for \$8.50.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 18.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1895.

No. 7

THE RAINBOW'S CHILD.

Long ago, so the legends say,
The flowers were out for a festal day
To give the rainbow greeting.
There were blossoms of wondrous dye,
Bright as stars tossed down from the sky,
In beauty and grace competing.

But one, much fairer than all the rest,
Was in such exquisite beauty dressed
That all drew round with wonder.
Her robe of a rich and royal hue,
Like a mist-veiled sky when the sun peeps
through,
With shell-pink shadings under,

Was frilled with the richest, quaintest lace;
She held her head with a queenly grace,
And her jewels' dazzling splendor
Enrich her robes in 'wildering way,
As their scintillant lights all changeful play,
Shining with luster tender.

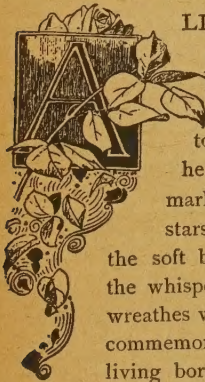
Who was the stranger? Why, no one knew
This debutante fair in robes of blue,
With gems like a jewel shower.
Just then, as the rain began to fall,
Out danced the rainbow; and they all
Cried out "'Tis the rainbow flower!"

"For see," they said, "all the rainbow tints,
With shadings and hues and crystal glints,
Where the sun through the mist has smiled,
Are hers, repeated in wondrous way;
Let's call her Iris!" and to this day
We call her the "Rainbow's Child."

DART FAIRTHORNE.

THE PAUPER SOLDIER.

Memorial Day in a Country Town.



LITTLE country churchyard was filled with the good-hearted villagers who had gathered there to do honor to the dead heroes. Upon the mounds, marked by little flags whose stars and stripes fluttered in the soft breezes that dallied with the whispering leaves, flowers and wreaths were spread in profusion, commemorative of the love the living bore for the dead, sleeping so peacefully below.

Kind words had been uttered by the good old preacher, whose long white hair swept about his head as he lifted his face toward the blue, cloud fleeced sky and asked God to bless the loved ones who gave up life for the cause of right, and for all the dead who had taken part in the great struggle of war.

And when flowers were laid upon two graves lying side by side, the tears gathered in the gentle old man's eyes as he recalled the pair of handsome sons who had gone from the quiet parsonage, years ago, to dye with their heart's blood the vernal sod of the sunny South.

And now all was over and done, and the good people departed, leaving behind a few scattering ones walking among the narrow paths of the quiet churchyard, the silence of which

was broken only by the twittering of birds among the rustling leaves.

A man with wild, unkempt hair straggling about his bronzed, weather-beaten face, stood upon the outside, leaning with crossed arms upon the white picket fence. His clothes were ragged and dirt-stained; his shoes were battered, out at the toes, and down at the heels. He was a dilapidated specimen of humanity, a voyager upon life's troubled stream, drifting from point to point as purposelessly as a bubble upon the crest of a wave.

His eyes were fixed intently upon one corner of the churchyard where briars and bushes, in tangled masses, covered a few mounds. "Forgotten again. Poor old pard! They mean well, but they don't finish their work." The words fell from the lips of the strange man in soft, low whispers. From a pocket of the ragged coat he drew a bit of red cloth and wiped away the tears that rolled down the seamed face.

He walked around to the entrance and passed through the little turnstile. No one noticed the poor, ragged fellow who slowly wended his way along the narrow pathways toward the corner of the churchyard overgrown with weeds, vines and shrubs.

When he reached the spot he took off his hat and stood with bowed head, gazing mournfully before him. Then he reached out his hand and pulled the briars and bushes aside and bent forward.

"Just as I thought. Forgotten! They didn't know you, old pard. They didn't know how brave you were in time of war. There is no flag to mark your grave. They didn't know how proudly you carried the stars and stripes above you at Malvern Hill." The birds in the bushes were not disturbed by the stranger's whispered tones. There was something so quieting in the softened words that the little birds hopped about among the branches so near that his trembling hands could have touched them. The man gathered a bunch of violets from the grass near the fence, and then went back to the brambles and pulled them aside.

"Here's a pretty blossom, pard, for the sake of Malvern Hill; here's another for Fair Oaks, where you were great; here's four or five for Antietam where you were a hero a nation could be proud of; and here are all the others for Lookout Mountain, and other places, where you moved with the front line and never backed from your duty. And my tears are for your long days and longer nights spent in the career of a tramp who died a pauper soldier."

The stranger turned away and walked with bent head out of the graveyard. He passed on down the village street, looking neither to right nor left; and when he reached the brow of the

hill beyond he turned toward the peaceful town, waved his hand, whispered "Forgotten," and then he disappeared.

When the straggling ones in the churchyard drew near the pauper's corner they wondered whose grave there had been strewn with violets, and still more they wondered who it could have been that placed them there; but the little birds among the brambles knew, and they kept the secret to themselves.

H. S. KELLER.

MAY PLANTING.

THE month of May is the great planting month throughout a large portion of the country. This is true all through the North, where usually only a few crops, such as peas, onions, and oats, are often gotten in in April, and often the weather is so that even these are carried into May. It is the great month for transplanting trees and shrubs from the nurseries and for sowing seeds and planting out flowering plants in the garden.

In this State, Arbor Day is on the first Friday after the first day of May, and this year it is the 3d of May.

It may be late to offer hints which shall be generally available at planting time this year, but, on the other hand, they may enable some to remedy mistakes made, so as to ensure a better growth through the season. A good crop of any kind depends on the observance of a few main points, and these may be stated under three general heads: Good soil, good seeds and plants, and good culture.

The lack of good soil well prepared is the main cause of a large proportion of failures. A person who has the ability and the will to properly prepare soil for an intended crop will not often fail in procuring good seed or giving his plants the culture they need; but one careless in this respect is very apt to be careless in the others, and especially in cultivation. The foundation of good soil preparation is good drainage. In respect to this operation there is an immense amount of fundamental work to be done the country over. The necessity of it cannot be over stated. However, it is intended here not to offer any advice on the subject, but only to indicate its relative importance. Farm and garden lands which have sufficient drainage need a spring preparation by ample manuring and plowing or digging the soil and fining it so as to have a rich, mellow seed bed. This is just as necessary in planting an orchard, or berry grounds, or vineyard, as for a crop of oats or barley or garden vegetables; just as necessary for a good growth of ornamental trees and shrubs as for a crop of wheat: just as necessary for a flower bed as for a crop of potatoes. It may as well be accepted as a truism, first as last,

that if a crop is not worth a well prepared seed bed it is not worth growing.

The second essential for a good crop, namely, good seeds and plants, should be estimated at its proper value. Unfortunately this often is not done, and the purchaser of poor, cheap seeds or plants realizes his mistake only when too late. The writer saw a letter a few days since from a party intending to plant quite an orchard, and inquiring the prices of fruit trees, in which was the statement that he should buy of the person who offered the lowest prices. Probably this person had never thought for a moment that in taking such a course he was directly courting disappointment and failure. He intended to put on his ground a crop which would require several years of attention and cultivation before he could know exactly what he had, and with the chance that he would then learn that it was something very different from what he expected, and comparatively valueless, and that it would be a lifelong cause of regret. What is true in this case is equally true with plants and seeds of all kinds, though the results, in all cases, may not be so serious. This second point of the three essential ones is a danger point, and should be well guarded. One should always be willing to pay a fair price for good seeds and plants offered by a dealer of good reputation, and should accept no other at any price.

The third point, good cultivation, though varying in many details with different crops, consists mainly and essentially in frequent stirring of the soil during time of growth. When plants come into bloom, cultivation, for the most part with some kinds and entirely for others, may be stopped. The object of stirring the soil is to allow the passage of air and moisture directly to the roots. In a time of drouth a fine mellow surface soil acts as a mulch to the more compact under-soil and to some extent checks the evaporation of water. Where this end is sought, and for any reason cannot well be secured by cultivation, then resort can be had to mulching with leaves, grass, or straw, as frequently is done with strawberry plantations and sometimes with currants and gooseberries. The object of cultivation is not to kill weeds, but to stir the soil for the purposes above mentioned; it should be commenced so early and continued so constantly that weeds shall have no chance to grow.

In every planting keep in mind the three points necessary for a good crop. How these points shall be secured for each particular crop can be answered only by considering a number of subjects, each of which must be determined intelligently and in the light of experience.

THE LANCE-LEAVED COREOPSIS.

AMONG hardy herbaceous plants none is more satisfactory than *Coreopsis lanceolata*. As to its hardiness there is no question, for it is a native plant which grows in the Western and Southwestern states. The plants are from two to three feet in height, and the bright, golden yellow flowers are produced in great abundance continuously from June to August, thus covering the whole summer. The flowers are from two to three inches across and are



COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

produced on long stems which render them particularly available for cutting. In company with the blue flowers of *Delphinium formosum*, or with the white and blue Swan River daisy, as well as other flowers which might be named, this coreopsis makes a beautiful combination for mantel or table decoration. The plants require only the simplest culture. Planted out in any ordinary garden soil, and kept free from weeds by an occasional hoeing, they flourish vigorously and remain in a thrifty condition for years.

Like other perennials, when they become large, after standing in the same place for several years, they are benefited by lifting and division and resetting in a new place.

LARVÆ OF THE MAY BEETLE.

At the late meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society a valuable paper was read by L. J. Farmer, on the larvæ of the May beetle and its effects on small fruit plantations. The May beetles are the parents of the white grubs. These grubs are very injurious to strawberries, grass, small fruit plants, and often to trees of considerable size by eating the roots or the bark from the roots. We give a few extracts:

While we have May bugs and consequently white grubs, each year, every third year we have a big crop of them. And the grubs come in large numbers, the next year after May bugs appear in large numbers. This shows that it takes three years to complete the metamorphosis. Grubs rarely ever appear in gardens or other places kept in cultivation year after year. They trouble lands that have recently lain idle as pastures or meadows. They are often found in old strawberry plantations that have not been cultivated during and before picking. This is explained from the fact that the female has to dig into the earth some distance in order to lay her eggs and don't like them to be disturbed.

Since grubs only bother materially once in three years, it would be well for small fruit growers to fix the time of their triennial visitation well in their minds. Suppose this year, 1895, we are to have a large crop of May bugs, which is true. They lay their eggs this year, and will be very destructive in 1896. Any land lying idle this year will be infested for the next three years. It stands us in hand, then, to plow this land before May bugs mate this year and grow some crop on it, provided we are to use it for strawberries, etc., during the next three years. We thus avoid them. The liberal application of salt has a tendency to keep the grubs away and it is also said to kill them in the first year of their growth. I have experimented along this line with good results. A well-known gentleman told me he was able to grow crops of strawberries on the same land year after year by the use of salt in the form of Kainite. It is well known that salt has the effect of ridding the soil of all kinds of worms. We can use Kainite for its potash and in so doing help drive away the grubs. In fitting a piece for strawberries, known to be infested with grubs, they can be killed by plowing late in the fall—thus throwing them on top where they will freeze. This must be done before a heavy frost, for if given a short time the grub is able to burrow back into the ground. In spring if land is plowed and harrowed for

several days, most of the grubs come to the surface and are picked up by birds, poultry, etc. After plants are set out there seems to be no surface application that will kill the grubs and not kill the plants. Kerosene emulsion gives unsatisfactory results; they fatten on Paris green water. The grub, like its parent the May bug, hates to be disturbed. If you cultivate between the rows it migrates to the uncultivated space and eats off the plants. The only way to circumvent this is to cultivate close and hoe out all around the plants. You thus dig out the grubs. If you leave a row in the field without hoeing, merely cultivating on either side, the plants will soon be destroyed.



LOTUS POND AT KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

SACRED FLOWER OF BUDDHA.

THE visitor to the Land of the Rising Sun who during the summer season goes to the sites of the most famous temples will be frequently greeted by a magnificent display of the sacred lotus flower. Within the temples he will notice that it is one of the emblems that is always placed before the image of Buddha, and outside the temples in many cases there will be large gardens of the plant in full bloom, giving, with the magnificent pink and white blossoms, often six or eight inches in diameter, a scene of wonderful beauty. Around many of the old temple sites are moats, formerly filled with water but which now contain usually but a small quantity, sufficient, however, for the necessary moisture for the rank growth of the lotus plant, and it is under these conditions that the flowers are most beautifully developed. Perhaps the finest place in which to see lotus in its full beauty is at the great temple of Huichan, at Kamakura. Here there are acres of the lotus, which early in August are in full bloom. The picture above gives a fine idea of what the beauty of this scene really is. Other places where the lotus is seen in great perfection are Tokyo, in the Uenyo Park, in connection with the temples there, and also at Kyoto, and in many other places. The Japanese are ardent lovers of flowers, and there is none that occupies a higher

place in their affections than the sacred flower of Buddha.

As most of our readers understand, this plant is *Nelumbium speciosum*, with, perhaps, some varieties or forms which are the product of cultivation. This is the Egyptian bean of Pythagoras, a native of Egypt and tropical Asia. In this country we have a native species, *Nelumbium luteum*, which is found in several of the Southern States and as far north as the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. This species is very handsome, but the Egyptian lotus is still more beautiful, and a very desirable water plant, as one would easily imagine from the illustration.

In an article last year, by L. W. Goodell, of Dwight, Mass., in *Gardening*, he says:

The *Nelumbium*, or lotus, is perfectly hardy in this latitude, and there are thousands of shallow ponds all over the country in which it would grow to perfection if once planted. There are several varieties of it, but the best in my opinion are *N. speciosum roseum* and *N. album grandiflorum*. They spread and multiply by means of underground runners, much as the strawberry spreads and multiplies, the runners often travelling a rod or more in a season, and for this reason it is best to plant them in ponds or in tubs or tanks by themselves, otherwise they would soon overcome and choke out other things. If it is desired to grow them in an artificial pond or tank that has a cement bottom, with other aquatics, it can be done by confining the roots of the *nelumbiums* in compartments. This is best done by making partitions of bricks set on edge in cement, which should be high enough to come a little above the surface of the soil in the tank.

Another testimony to the value of this aquatic

plant, in the same journal, is that of George B. Mulder, of Smith's Grove, Ky., as follows:

"After years of experience with all kinds of aquatics in the various ways of culture, I pronounce the Egyptian lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*, pre-eminently the most reliable and satisfactory of all the hardy water lilies for tubs."

This is placing the value of the plant very high, but comparisons of this kind do not always convey a proper estimate; the fact is different kinds of aquatic plants have different styles of beauty, and all are desirable in suitable places with fitting surroundings.

FROSTS AND TENDER PLANTS.

AFTER a winter of more than ordinary severity and of long continuance one might hope that late frosts would not visit us this spring. A May frost last year did some damage to fruit trees and strawberries while in blossom. Many years experience has shown that we can never cease to have some anxiety about fruits until June comes in. The planting of tender bedding stuff should not be made until near the close of May in this latitude, and much of it is done here every year after the first of June. When tender plants are put out early there should always be kept at hand some means of covering for protection, and a close watch kept on the mercury. Plants in beds can be covered with large pieces of canvas or similar materials, but tomatoes, melons, and other tender plants in the vegetable garden, will require individual appliances for each plant, and these should be kept ready for use. Plant protectors of different kinds are employed, and many articles are improvised on such occasions. Peach baskets are excellent, but are not often to be had in sufficient numbers.

APPLE BLOOM.

Around, above me, like a dream
Of beauty yet untold,
A fragrance rare, a power supreme
In every heart of gold.
I pause,—is life a place of gloom
When standing 'mid the apple bloom?
Ah, this vast wealth of pink and white,
So wordless, silent, fair,
Speaks plainer to my heart tonight
Than hours of mortal prayer,
And lifts the soul to know and see
The God of all eternity.
This bloom so fair which now I see,
That nods to kiss my cheek,
A sweet assurance gives to me
Such as no words can speak;
Hope beckons, vanished is the gloom
When standing 'mid the apple bloom.
FLORENCE JOSEPHINE BOYCE.

GARDEN NOTES.

YOUR experience may have been different from mine, but I have proved to my own satisfaction that violets, pansies, gladiolus, sweet peas, and kindred flowers are not adapted to culture in the ordinary living room.

Try Shirley poppies if you want something most satisfactory in the poppy line. The Shirleys are wonderfully varied in their tints and colorings and they grow as readily as weeds. Try them.

The gladiolus is coming to the front. Indeed it has never been far in the rear, and in my humble esteem it has been right in the front rank and bravely kept up its end of the row along with all other fall flowers. What can excel it in delicate and exquisite tints? And what flower is more valuable for cutting?

Take time by the forelock in your preparations for next winter's window garden. Most amateurs make the serious mistake of starting their winter plants too late in the fall. June is none too early to start your geranium slips into growth.

Roses come and roses go, but the American Beauty and the Jacqueminot hold their own right along in the affection of lovers of the rose. If they do not grace your lawn or garden, make room for them as soon as you can.

Lots of work to raise flowers? Of course it is. Flowers, some of them, are a good deal like children in that they are "troublesome comforts." But the trouble in no way compares to the joy of their possession. If you will consider it, you will discover that nothing of value and abiding joy comes to us without effort and the flowers that cost the most labor are usually the most satisfactory.

It is wonderful how much beauty and bloom can be derived from the most trifling outlay. Twenty-five cents will pay for seeds enough to convert a whole barren dooryard into a beautiful bit of floral landscape. The cheapness of seeds and plants in this day and generation is something surprising.

If the soil in your flower garden is not very good and you want something not very particular regarding the soil in which it grows, try the nasturtium. It will give very gratifying results in poor soil, but of course it will do better if better soil is given it, and, like all flowers, it repays care taken in its behalf.

The Brazilian Morning Glory will prove a pleasant surprise to those who have not yet grown it. It is as easy of cultivation as the old-fashioned morning glory. Its flowers are

rose-colored and very large, while its leaves are often nine and ten inches across. It makes a beautiful screen for a window or piazza and is sure to give delight to all who cultivate it.

Attend flower shows if you want to quicken your enthusiasm and enlarge your experience and observation. The flower exhibition is highly educational in its influence and you could not do a wiser or better thing than to inaugurate one in your own town or village.

Alyssum is about as satisfactory a border plant as one can cultivate. Its fragrant flowers are borne in great profusion and the bloom is constant. The seeds are so inexpensive and the flower has so many admirable qualities that one cannot easily think of a better white-flowered border plant.

Pay some attention to harmony when planting your flower seeds. Do not sow petunia seeds and seeds of yellow marigolds so that the flowers will produce a harrowing effect by blooming side by side. Crimson and yellow make a fearful combination of color. White and yellow would look very pretty. And do not put plants of high growth, like zinnias, in the same bed with pansies. What might have been a very pretty garden has often been anything but beautiful because of this disregard of harmony.

A very little neglect will speedily render your hedge of sweet peas barren and unsightly. The sweet pea dearly loves moisture and if you neglect it in times of drouth it soon dies. Give it plenty to drink, for it is always thirsty in hot weather.

H. H. H.

HOYA CARNOSA.

WHERE space is limited I prefer to grow flowering plants instead of vines, ivies, etc. But a blooming vine has a combination of qualities which should be respected. Such a vine is the hoya, or "wax plant." It delights in a warm, shady situation and a rich sandy loam. Five years ago I was given only a leaf of that coveted plant. An eight-inch pot was filled with rich sandy loam, the leaf was inserted and about half covered with the soil; it was watered, then placed in a south window to wait developments. Yes, indeed, I waited; but, long as it seemed, it amply paid me for waiting. The first year it grew about six or eight inches, but the next two years it grew very fast and formed buds that gave me the most beautiful flower of my collection. It bears its flowers in umbels of a pinkish white with a dark center. They look like the purest wax, with a drop of honey in the center of each flower; and they are also delightfully fragrant. Contrary to the advice usually given, the flowers of the hoya should not be taken off, for they bloom each year on the old flower stem; it also sends out buds each year that bloom the following season. The long trailing ends should not be cut off, for in time they put forth leaves and branches. The hoya should not be shifted or the roots disturbed if flowers are wanted; they will then bloom when three years old. I give plenty of water during the growing season and a weak fertilizer while in bloom, but in winter water is withheld and the plant allowed a rest. The leaves are dark green, thick and wax like, thus both leaves

and flowers suggest its common name. Kept free from dust it is a very desirable foliage plant. My hoya stands in a west window; sun-loving plants are placed between it and the window to shield it from the direct rays of the sun. It is an ornament to any plant collection, and improves with age.

MRS. M. B. H.

THE COMING FLOWER.

THE carnation has made a great advance in popular favor within a very few years, and promises to become still more popular in the future. This is due largely, perhaps, to the prominence given the carnation by the American Carnation Society, organized but three years ago. The Society is composed of some of the most intelligent floriculturists and gardeners in America, who meet once a year to discuss the carnation and to hold a public exhibition of this one flower. The carnation show is likely to become as much of an event in the floral world as the great chrysanthemum shows about which one hears so much in the large cities.

The third annual exhibition of the Carnation Society was held in Boston in February last, and it is doubtful if there was ever before witnessed such a magnificent display of these beautiful varieties. It would take pages to give by name a full description of all of the varieties on exhibition, therefore I will name but a few of the most beautiful of them. In pale, delicate pink, none were quite so beautiful as the famous Day-break carnation. It is of an almost indescribable tint of pink, as those who are familiar with it will admit. Perhaps cameo or sea-shell pink would give some idea of its exceedingly delicate tint. Nothing in pure white was more beautiful than the Storm King, with its remarkably large and full white flowers, than which no white flower could be more beautiful. In variegated flowers none were more striking than the Helen Keller, with its very large white blooms streaked with brilliant scarlet. This carnation was manifestly a favorite of the hundreds who attended the exhibition. Another favorite was the William Scott, a bright glowing pink carnation, perfect in form and very large and handsome. One of the darkest carnations on exhibition was the Jacqueminot, which was a dark velvety red. Buttercup was one of the prettiest yellow flowers on exhibition, and the Jubilee was perhaps the handsomest scarlet one. But the judges must have found it extremely difficult to make awards of prizes where there were so many varieties of excellence and beauty.

While the carnation cannot be cultivated as easily as the geranium and other similar plants, it can be cultivated by all who care enough for it to make an intelligent study of its habits and requirements. It is certainly destined to become a general favorite and a most valuable addition to the flower garden.

Young plants set this spring in the garden will grow into shapely clumps by autumn, when they can be lifted and potted, and will be ready for blooming in winter. When buds show they should be pinched off, and by doing this through the summer the plants will become large and bushy, having many branches. By the end of August discontinue the pinching, and early in September lift the plants, pot them and remove to cold frame, greenhouse or window.

LAWRENCE LEE.

THE PANSY CLUB.

BY SARAH A. GIBBS.

II.



LUBS must have officers, of course, and Aunt Mary, or Miss Mary Cornelia Ferris, was unanimously elected the president; May was secretary, and Kittie Green, treasurer.

Then the president proposed that each one of the eight should take the entire charge of beautifying the church for a month, beginning with the first of May.

"That will be quite a task, to do it alone for four Sundays," said one of the older girls.

"I only meant," replied the president, "that one was to take charge of it, and to call on any or all of the members of the Club, or on outside parties to help. You will find it more satisfactory to have some definite plan for each Sunday than to trust to each one's bringing anything that may be had.

"Yes," said Lucy, "if we choose to trim the church with pale pink, for instance, we should not want May," glancing at her mischievously, "to bring in a huge bouquet of sunflowers in a bright pink vase and insist upon putting it in the most conspicuous place."

"That is it exactly," said Aunt Mary, laughing; "your unity of plan would be destroyed by the incongruous addition. You will learn more and more of that when your work has begun, and you will find that the dainty little bouquets you have been in the habit of making for your parlors at home will look insignificant and out of place in a church. You will learn to cut your flowers with long stems and arrange them in large masses or groups. Would you like to take charge of it for May, Miss Ruth? As you are the one that named the Club it seems fair to give you the first chance."

"I should love to, if you think I can do it," replied Ruth, "but I shall want the help of our president to plan. I am afraid we shall have to depend on potted plants for a Sunday or two, and then—," and the little flower lover actually clapped her hands with pleasure.

"Then what?" asked Lucy, impatiently.

"Why, then," resumed Ruth, "our garden will be full of tulips, and lilacs, and spiræas, and, prettier than all the rest, we can have one regular apple blossom Sunday."

"That is a particularly good idea and I have no doubt you will carry it out successfully. Who next? Would you like it, Dolly?"

Now Dolly Ray lived in an old farm-house quite a little way out of the village, and had not been taken into quite as close fellowship with the others as she might have been. Her dresses were not quite "up to date" even with the easy-going village fashions, and it must be confessed that some of the girls looked surprised when Aunt Mary gave June, the very "sweet o' the year," to her, but as no one made any audible objections the secretary put down June to Miss Dolly Ray.

After a little discussion July was given to Kate Lewis, August to Nellie Burns, September

to Lucy More, October to Annie Lee, November to Kittie Green, and December to May Ferris. "The first shall be last," said May, smiling, "though whatever I shall do to brighten up things in December I am sure I cannot see, though something will arrange itself, I presume."

"November, too," said Kittie Green. "What can I do? Certainly I cannot have that pink Sunday I was dreaming of."

"You may help me with a pink Sunday," said Lucy More. "I will agree to use all the pink sweet peas you can find in your heart to bring the first Sunday in September, and all the asters, either white or pink, you can furnish for the third Sunday, and lots of that lovely pink cleome that grows all around your garden. Can we not have your pale green jardiniere full of that on those two Sundays? We will have golden rod for another, and great sheaves of purple and white wild asters for another, and there will be great quantities of the wild eupatorium which will look well with the asters. Now I shall work all summer to help the rest of you carry out your plans, of course, but I shall especially work and plan for those two pink Sundays. Sweet peas and asters will be wanted in profusion, so all take heed to plant some, and I will try to return the favor, if I can, with some other varieties. The boys will help us with the golden rod and other wild flowers, I am sure."

"Well done, Miss Lucy," said Aunt Mary. "You have grasped the situation for September. Now we will think it over until Monday evening and decide what we want for the other months."

"I don't know when anything blossoms," said Kate Lewis, "so I feel as if there was no use in my making plans for July, but just to take whatever I can get and be thankful."

"You must study up on the matter, Miss Kate, and tell us what you expect from the Club in the way of assistance. I think you will find us ready to help. Do not be discouraged; we are all in a fair way to learn the times and seasons of our floral friends, I think," said Mary.

"I am thinking about December," said May.

"And I about November," said Kittie Green.

"I wonder if the Pansy Club could not do another thing, too," said Annie Lee.

"Of course it can," cried the irrepressible May. "Any number of them while it is about it. Any particular thing you want accomplished please mention and we will try our best."

"I was thinking," said Annie, blushing, "that after the Sunday evening service we might carry some of the flowers to any sick or old persons we might know of, and so give a little good cheer to them."

"An excellent idea," said the president, "and I am sure we all thank you for it, Miss Annie. Will May Ferris and Kittie Green take charge of it and see that the wishes of the Club are carried out? Our work is already opening up before us, I see. Now each one can plan roughly what she would like for her month, and then we shall know a little better what to provide for. The work for May and September is already laid out by those two superintendents. Now the rest of you must not be out done."

To be continued.

EASY METHOD OF PRESERVING FRUIT.

An account is given in the *Revue Scientifique* of a new method of preserving fruit.

M. Petit has noticed that by keeping fruits—grapes, for instance—in a sealed vessel, filled with the vapor of alcohol, the said fruits keep well. On October 31, 1894, that is, at a very late season, some Chasselas grapes were cut and placed in a cellar, closed as firmly as possible by a wooden door; in the cellar was a jar containing 100 cubic centimètres of alcohol; the grapes were placed on wooden frames. In two other similar cellars, one closed, the other open, but where there was no alcohol, the grapes were similarly arranged. The temperature of the caves ranged from 8° to 10° C. (50° F.). On November 20th, in the open and in the closed cellar, where there was no alcoholic vapor, the grapes were spoiled and rotten, whilst in the cellar in which the alcohol was placed the grapes were in perfect condition and free from mouldiness. On December 7th the grapes were in still finer condition; tasted by critical connoisseurs, they were found excellent and of perfect flavor. In laying these notes before the Société d'Agriculture, M. Tisserand drew attention to the simplicity of this mode of preserving fruit; it can be practiced anywhere, and needs no special apparatus. In every place where an uniform low temperature can be assured, grapes can be stored in closed compartments, adding alcohol either in a jar, or even, according to M. Tisserand, saturating with it the wooden frame-work which supports the grapes. The cost of the alcohol, it appears, is very small.

New Life. * *

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for years as a general tonic. It gives new life and energy, and those who have taken this medicine on my recommendation, are ready to bear similar testimony to its merits."—Mrs. S. WHEELWRIGHT, 53 Orchard st., Pittsfield, Mass.

* Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

ADMITTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AYER'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

Hollow Celery

What is the cause of celery growing hollow some seasons?
W. D.

Willoughby, Ohio.

Hollow stalked celery appears to be the result of checking the growth, whatever may be the cause of it, usually it is drought. With rich soil and abundance of moisture it does not appear.

Amaryllis.

Please tell me how to care for my amaryllis to make it bloom. Shall I break off the numerous little ones? It is only a year old and grows thriftily. What shall I do to kill the lice, or little spiders, which bother the plants?
MRS. J. D. M.

Orleans, Neb.

Nothing more can be asked of the plant if it is growing well. It will bloom when it is ready for blooming. Use sulpho-tobacco soap for the insects.

Cauliflower on Sandy Soil.

How do you make cauliflower head in sandy soil?
Ashland, Ky. T. H. M.

The cauliflower should have a deep rich soil. With a light soil we should manure heavily with well rotted manure and supply water copiously. Unless this can be done we should not expect much of a crop. Especially in a warm climate is an abundant supply of water needed. If we had only a very light sandy soil we should not attempt to raise it.

Pruning Azalea.

Will you please let me know if an azalea should be trimmed, and if so, when?
What treatment should it have?
Brooklyn, N. Y. MRS. B. H. R.

Azaleas need but little pruning. Whenever given it should be performed immediately after the flowers have fallen, and before new growth proceeds. In spring and summer some attention is necessary to keep the right temperature, for the plants do not need a great heat, and as near 65° as possible is best in the warm season. To secure it, place the plants where they will get shade during the hot portion of the day, but not under trees.

Grevillea Robusta.

How shall I treat the Grevillea robusta? It is now about four feet high, in a pot six inches across the top, and it needs watering twice a day or shows signs of drooping; it is growing quite fast. Had we best transfer to a larger pot, and shall we let it keep growing tall, or will it be best to pinch off the extreme top and will it then branch and be as satisfactory as now? It is a "thing of joy" all the time and is much admired by all who visit us. We wish to keep it in the best form possible, but at the rate it grows it will get too tall for our rooms after a while.
Worcester, Mass. G. H. M.

The top can be pinched off, thus causing it to branch, when it will be even of still handsomer shape than at present. If the roots have occupied all the soil it will be well to give it more room.

Potato Scab.—Celery.

Will you please inform me through the Letter Box of a recipe which will cure the potato scab? I think it is corrosive sublimate, but do not know how or what strength to make it.

Is there any insect that injures celery? If so, please give advice concerning it.

How should celery be taken care of after it is

transplanted? Would horse manure be good to use under the roots and around them or is phosphate better?
D. V.

Lowville, N. Y.

The subject of potato scab receives attention elsewhere in this number.

Celery is not much troubled with insects. There is a green caterpillar, the same as the green lettuce worm, that eats the leaves a little. It can easily be destroyed with insect powder or by spraying with kerosene emulsion, if it should be necessary.

Well rooted stable manure is a good fertilizer for celery. If it cannot be had, a high grade phosphate can be employed to good advantage.

Plant Notes.

I noticed in a number of VICK'S MAGAZINE that a correspondent did not like the passion vine for the house,—she had trouble with the leaves curling up and dropping off. I have never had any trouble with mine; perhaps her vine did not have root room enough; the plants need considerable room and good rich soil. I think there is no better vine for the house than the passion vine. I have a friend who has one which is over fifteen feet in length. It has stood not three feet from the heating stove all winter and is lovely.

I planted one paper of Marguerite carnation seed and raised twenty-seven fine plants. I took a large sized cheesebox and nailed strong legs to the outside, letting them come up even with the top of the box. I painted it a dark green, and bored holes in bottom, putting in about two inches of charcoal for drainage. Then I filled it up with rich dirt, and I don't think anyone ever saw finer Marguerite carnations or a greater variety of colors than I grew in the cheesebox on the veranda. I seldom have trouble in raising plants from seed when I use tin cans to start them in. I always set the cans in a sunny window, and they draw the heat and hold the moisture, and the seed will germinate much quicker than when planted in boxes.

I am very partial to vines and in my collection I have a fine specimen of English ivy. This plant is generally considered a slow grower, but I have it potted in very rich soil and give it liquid manure twice a week (also plenty of water), and keep it in a sunny south window.
G. N.

Black Insects on Asters.

Last year the aster seeds you sent me were fine; I got good strong plants from some, but just as they were blooming they were attacked by about a thousand or more black bugs—a bug something like a lightning bug, about as large, and it was but a short time until my 300 plants were destroyed. I had a good prospect of a fine lot of asters, but all were spoiled in a very short time by the bug. Will you advise me what to use on them if they should return to me this year?
H. C. C.

Lima, Ohio.

AN ANSWER.

In the February number of VICK'S MAGAZINE you gave a remedy for destroying these pests. Last summer I obtained from one of our florists an insect powder that he made for me, which I used as a preventive. I applied it just before the bugs would naturally come, and once when my neighbor's flowers were being eaten up I had no trouble on any flowers not a single bloom eaten. I gave the powder to a friend when the bugs had just appeared and after one application they were not to be found. I presume this could be easily obtained.
W. F.

Some time since one of our readers wrote us that the black bugs were numerous on his asters—that he took a dish with a little kerosene in it and shook the plants over it and most of the insects fell in and were captured. He then made a weak mixture of oil with water and syringed the plants and had no more trouble with the insects. Of course it would have been better if he had made an emulsion of kerosene and then diluted it and syringed the plants with that.

If Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

Canna Seed.

1—What kind of treatment must be given canna seed to insure them to sprout? I will give my experience of last year: I had a very nice cold frame for my plant seeds and I planted the canna seed in there, also seeds of Ruby King peppers, and took, as I thought, the best of care, and I got one canna (all that sprouted, it was a lovely pink), and I believe three peppers. What was the matter? I am satisfied the seeds were all right. Some told me I should have scalded the canna seed.

2—How much salt should be applied to an asparagus bed 4x35 feet?
Mrs. C. P. L.
Galena, Ind.

In planting canna seed it is best to make a hole through the hard shell so that moisture can get inside. The best way to do this is by filing with a three-cornered file.

Sufficient salt can be scattered on the surface to give it a whitish appearance.

Hyacinths—Freesias.

I am much interested in VICK'S Monthly Magazine, which I have taken for some time, and do not feel that I can do without it; and the "Letter Box" I prize highly. I have flowers, and would like to ask about hyacinths. Why do they send up so many sprouts and no blossoms on the main bulb, and often the flower stem blossoms down among a mass of leaves? Is the earth too rich, or too much soil? What am I to do with freesia bulbs after they have blossomed?
Mrs. H. W.

Lee, Mass.

Hyacinths potted and placed at once in the light and started to grow will usually make their leaves and fail to throw up the flower spikes properly, but bloom in a little crowded cluster close down against the bulb. But if the bulbs have been properly treated and rooted before giving heat and light, and then the result which is complained of occurs, it may be concluded that the bulbs were old ones and their force expended, and the same is true when they break up into a number of stems.

Freesias can be left in the pots where they have bloomed until the foliage is quite dry and dead, and then the pots be set away in a dry place until August, when the strong bulbs can be potted.

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WINTER BLOOMING GERANIUMS.



HE geranium is often called "everybody's plant," but I am convinced that very few grow them as they should be. When calling upon friends during the past winter their geraniums, in manner of growth, very forcibly suggested bipeds and quadrupeds, never anything with more limbs. The

majority of the plants had two or three long stalks, nearly bare of leaves except at the top, where there would be a small tuft, and perhaps a bunch of blossoms. These blossoms were either the old varieties of double, with florets about the size of a silver three cent piece, or else single varieties that dropped the petals if one floret opened before the next one. Courtesy forbade any criticism on my part except in one case, an intimate friend, who realized that her geraniums were not just what they ought to be, insisted upon my telling her what I would do if her geraniums were mine. I answered, "I would not rest until I had thrown every one away, and then in the spring get better varieties, and trim them properly."

Geraniums will grow and flourish in almost any kind of soil, though a potting soil composed of one-third leaf mold, one-third well rotted cow manure and one-third rich garden soil, suits them best. This soil should be well mixed and worked over until it is fine, and drainage provided by bits of broken crockery or small stones in the bottom of the pot.

If good plants are wanted for winter blooming they should be procured the preceding spring, planted in small pots,—the size next larger than thumb-pots is about right for the plants as they come from the florist. Then all through the summer insist upon it that they must



SKELETON OF A WELL BRANCHED GERANIUM.

branch. As soon as the stalk is two or three inches high behead it to make it throw out branches; when the branches have grown two or three inches take off their heads too; continue this treatment all summer. If buds form pinch them off. Change the plants to larger pots as they need more room, though it must be borne in mind that geraniums have rather small roots compared with the size of the top, and it is well to keep the roots in pretty close quarters. Geraniums that I want for winter bloomers are always kept in pots all summer, the pots set in the cold frame.

Among the best of the winter bloomers are Bruant, a bright scarlet, semi-double, with won-

derfully large florets, S. A. Nutt, very dark crimson; this, though not one of the newest varieties, I have never seen excelled in its color and the velvety richness of its petals, florets are good size, trusses large and splendid in shape. I am aware that the above varieties are not usually classed as winter bloomers, but they have proved with me among the best. La Favorite is the finest double white I have ever seen, and one of the most profuse in bloom. Beaute Poitevine is a beautiful salmon in the Bruant race, a constant winter bloomer. Among the single geraniums the Souvenir de Mirande must lead the list. The florets are very large, with clear white eye, shading into rose that deepens until the edges of the petals are a velvety pink; the white on the upper petals extends almost to the edge, giving the flower the appearance of a pelargonium. It frequently throws extra petals; I have counted eight in a single floret. Mrs. James Vick is another of the reliable winter bloomers; white, delicately touched with salmon. Queen of the Whites is a beautiful single white; trusses and single florets remarkably large, petals broad, rounded and of good substance. These are only a few of the many good varieties, and if those who have only the old geraniums that have been handed down from one generation to another would only try a few of these better kinds and then train them as I have tried to explain, I am sure that they would feel amply repaid, and say as did a friend of mine when she saw a large compact plant, with its crown of blossoms, "I never before supposed that a geranium could really be grown to look like the pictures in the florists' catalogues, but that one does."

Maine.

Mrs. J. McRoss.

A SECOND SOWING.

WHILE it is very desirable to sow seeds of the hardy annuals as early in the season as the ground will permit, yet, if we desire to have beautiful flowers all through the autumn a second sowing in June of some kinds is an advantage. It is safe to say that sweet peas can scarcely be planted too early, and although they are prolific and continuous bloomers, yet towards the end of August they usually show symptoms of wearing out and become greatly impaired in appearance; and this may be said of many summer flowering annuals. The most beautiful pinks, phlox, poppies, calendulas, chrysanthemums, pansies, petunias and nasturtiums I have ever seen have been from seeds planted in the garden in June. True the month was an unusually rainy one, and in consequence the seeds germinated very quickly and grew surprisingly fast. An occasional watering, and the soil kept loose until they began to show buds, was the only care they received, and when, in August, some of them began to bloom they were far more beautiful than those which had been in flower for weeks. The double annual chrysanthemums were many of them vastly superior to some of their tender perennial sisters. The pinks and pansies were very large and fine, and of deeper and more velvety richness in September's cool days than any that were bloomed in July, and this is equally true of the phlox and petunias. The poppies and nasturtiums were

superb, such a blaze of rich, brilliant color that they illuminated the entire garden on dull days, while the sweet peas, which had been watered almost daily, were very lovely indeed. This was the only garden in the village that kept its appearance unimpaired until severe frost, and the beautiful plants were full of buds and flowers when cut down by the icy sickle.

Mrs. S. H. SNIDER.

FANCY FLOWER BEDS.

IT generally takes an experienced gardener to lay out fancy shaped flower beds so that they will really be artistic and beautiful. The amateur is apt to produce effects more startling than beautiful. His crosses, diamonds and stars do not always "pan out" as he expected, and when he attempts anchors and other designs still more intricate he is lost. He frequently lacks judgment in sowing his seeds, even when his fancy beds are geometrically correct. It is labor lost to fill a star shaped flower bed with tall growing plants like geraniums or dahlias. They cannot be made to grow so that they will define and preserve true outlines of the bed. Use plants of low growth, like portulaca, pansies or alyssum, for your fancy beds. Such beds are usually more appropriate to parks, cemeteries or public gardens than to the ordinary door yard or lawn. Mounds or circular beds will adapt themselves very well to the door yard, and those with but little space will find that it is best not to attempt much ornamental gardening. "Cut your goods according to your cloth" is a maxim one can well apply to the laying out of one's flower garden, particularly if there is but a small space to devote to flowers. Make the most of what you have, be it much or little. J. L. H.

THE April *Review of Reviews* comments on the severity of the winter just passed, especially in the southern latitudes of our own country and in the British Isles. The erection of a snow statue of Washington in New Orleans late in February and the freezing over of the Thames below London bridge in the same month are two events which fully justify the *Review* in pronouncing the winter of 1895 a most unusual one for recent years, and a rebuff to the "oldest inhabitant" with his tales of "old-fashioned" cold weather.

LOSS OF FLESH

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Belle Siebrecht—Mrs. W. J. Grant.

"What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." A well known writer in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, over the pen name of "Wild Rose," writes in a recent number on re-naming roses. He refers to a rule of the Royal Horticultural Society to the effect that a plant which has been exhibited and obtained a certificate or award of merit under a special name should not have another name given to it, and considers the rule a good one, and that it should be upheld by all interested in horticulture, and that its infringement tends to confusion and perhaps dishonesty.

He then states that in 1892 Dickson & Son, of County Downs, Ireland, raised a beautiful rose and exhibited it at a show of the National Rose Society, and was awarded the Society's gold medal. It was shown under the name of Mrs. W. J. Grant, in honor of the wife of a distinguished and successful rose exhibitor. Says the writer:

"It so happened that an American firm fell in love with it and made arrangements for the purchase of the stock, sending it out in America; but they also determined to alter the name, and that which we know as Mrs. W. J. Grant is now sent out as Belle Siebrecht. Now this is a change of front which, I think, all on this side of 'the herring pond' ought to resist, and I would appeal to all our nurserymen that they should be loyal to the National Society, which awarded its gold medal to the rose under its English name. It might be well, perhaps, to add a note at the foot of the page that it is the same rose which has been sent out under its American, or rather, as I should suppose, German name. As owing to the peculiar circumstances under which it has come before the public, and to the fact that its propagation has taken place so far off, we have not had much opportunity of seeing whether its first promise has been maintained, but if so it will be one of the most beautiful of those which have been raised by this firm."

A very general impression has obtained in this country that this rose was originated by the firm sending it out, and this impression, which now appears to be a false one, has apparently been satisfactory to the disseminators, at least they have taken no means to correct it, and even

so old and noted a rosarian as Dean Hole, when he was in this country a few months since, regarded it as a rose of American origin, since he wrote a congratulatory letter, which he may now be sorry for, as follows:

"DEAR MR. SIEBRECHT:—As a brother rosarian I heartily congratulate you on the possession of the very beautiful rose 'Belle Siebrecht.' Florally and financially you have achieved a great success because this variety not only has the form and color which all must admire, but also the vigorous habit and endurance which will prolong the enjoyment of its charms when it is cut for the ornamentation of the home. It will be universally welcomed among the choicest of those roses which have lent a delightful addition to the daily life and social entertainments of the American people.

Sincerely yours,

S. REYNOLDS HOLE,
Dean of Rochester, England."

All of this is now so much of the history of the beautiful rose to which it refers, and American florists must judge for themselves of the rights of the case.

Horticultural Proceedings.

The secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society has prepared, printed and issued the Proceedings of the 40th Annual Meeting held the last of January. An excellent lithograph portrait of the late Patrick Barry forms the frontispiece. A very good likeness of the late John J. Thomas is also given. Thus these two men, who for many years tirelessly labored together for the promotion of horticulture, in death are not divided, at least so far as the likenesses of their familiar lineaments are here presented to those who knew and admired them in connection with the Society which both of them fostered. Mr. Thomas was the first president of the Society and Mr. Barry held the office for many years.

The volume consists of 175 pages, and covers a great variety of topics relating to fruit growing, cultivation and marketing, the destruction of injurious insects and fungi, the best modes of fertilizing, renovating old orchards, new and valuable varieties of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and kindred subjects. The president's address is a general annual review of the horticulture of this region. The papers by Prof. S. A. Beach, Dr. G. C. Caldwell, Prof. L. H. Bailey, Prof. I. H. Roberts, Prof. Byron D. Halstead, Prof. W. M. Saunders of the Canadian Experimental Farm, M. V. Slingerland of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, and others, are given in full. The discussions are reported verbatim. The whole forms a repertoire of late and valuable horticultural information. This volume is sent free to all members of the Society.

A Valuable Apple.

The Sutton Beauty apple is said to be coming into demand as a variety for planting largely through all the region where the Baldwin has been a favorite. The Sutton Beauty is considered superior to the Baldwin, a more vigorous grower and better bearer, much clearer, brighter red color, and of far better quality, besides being a better keeper. This is saying a great deal for it, but it is undoubtedly true. This variety originated in the town of Sutton, Massachusetts, some years since, but heretofore has not been much disseminated. Its valuable qualities are now recognized, and there is a growing demand for it.

May in the Garden.

After a cold March and cold April there will be a rapid warming up of the soil this month, and vegetation will move actively. There will be plenty of work in the flower garden, sowing seeds, setting plants and bulbs, sticking sweet peas and other plants which may need support, dividing and resetting herbaceous perennials, setting out half hardy plants in the early part of the month and tender plants at the end, making a second planting of garden peas, planting sweet corn, sowing seeds of other vegetables of different kinds, and cultivating those already growing. The celery plants which are up in the seed bed will need to be pricked out and set a few inches apart to give them room to develop and become strong for their final planting. Cabbage and cauliflower can be put out, new sowings made of lettuce, and young plants should be transplanted to grow into large single heads. The attention given the garden in May and June determines its fate, to a great extent, for the whole season.

Sowing Lawns.

It has been impossible on account of the weather in some parts of the country to get new lawn ground ready for seeding in April. There is no cause for discouragement. Fit the ground well and get the seed in any time this month, the earlier the better; but we have often seen a good catch and a good growth from seed sown as late as the early part of June. Do not plow or harrow wet ground for a lawn. It must be dry when worked and the surface made very fine; after seeding, roll the ground while it is yet dry. This operation is more necessary with late sowing than early, and useful always.

Tree Planting this Spring.

The sales of nursery trees are reported to be very fair this season. In fruit planting there is no run on any particular sort, but apples, pears, peach and cherries are called for in the best fruit-growing regions. Ornamental trees and flowering shrubs and roses have been in demand. Increasing attention is being given to planting herbaceous perennials.

When You Are Weak

And need a good tonic and blood purifier, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will build you up as it did Mr. Burnham:

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Makes Rich Red Blood
"I was a victim of the grip and was very sick. My family physician brought me safely through, but I was reduced very low in strength and for months it was doubtful about my ever being able to do any more work. My age was against me, being past 70. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began to gain in strength at once, and in a few months I was about my work as usual. To my surprise it completely cured me of catarrh, which I had for a year. When I don't feel well I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a few weeks and it never fails to benefit me." N. BURNHAM, Rochester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only True Blood Purifier

and the best Spring medicine. It overcomes That Tired Feeling. Take it now.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25 cents.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Plant Louse, or Green Fly.—The little greenish insect which frequently infests house plants. It is called a fly because in one stage of its existence it has wings. Usually it is seen in its wingless state as a louse. In greenhouses the insects are commonly destroyed by filling the house with tobacco smoke. With a few house plants this can be done by placing them in a box nearly tight and burning therein tobacco or tobacco stems. A solution of soft soap with the addition of weak tobacco tea, syringed on the plants will kill them. One of the best materials is sulpho-tobacco soap, used in solution and syringed on the plants. Whatever remedy is employed, after a few hours syringe the plants with clear water.

Mealy Bug.—A little whitish mass, like cotton in appearance. Sometimes found on greenhouse and house plants, especially those with hard wood, such as oleander, olea fragrans, Chinese hibiscus, etc. Go over the plants and touch each insect with a small brush dipped in whisky or alcohol. Or make a solution of whaleoil soap—one ounce of soap to two quarts of warm water, and syringe the plants.

Red Spider.—A very minute insect. Breeds only where the air is hot and dry. Remedy, less heat and more moisture in the atmosphere, and spray or syringe the plants frequently with clear water.

Rose Hopper, or Thrips.—A small yellowish-white insect on the under sides of the leaves of rose bushes, sucking the juices from the leaves and causing them to turn yellow. Whaleoil soap solution syringed on so as to reach the under sides of the leaves is one of the best remedies.

Rose Slugs.—Slugs nearly half an inch long, of a dark green color, usually feeding on the upper sides of the leaves. Syringe with whaleoil soap solution, or with clear water and then dust on powdered white hellebore.

Angle Worms.—The common earth-worm is sometimes troublesome in pots of plants, injuring the roots and making the soil compact and heavy. They can be dislodged by saturating the soil with limewater. Dissolve half a peck of quick lime in a tub, using about two pails of water. When the lime is slaked and settled pour off carefully the clear water and with this saturate the soil of the infested pots. The worms will come to the surface and can then be removed.

Scale Insects.—There are a great variety of these insects which infest plants with woody or hard stems, even the hardy fruit trees and grape vines, and the maples and other forest trees have their special kinds. They should always be watched for on ferns and palms and other woody plants in the window or greenhouse. When one has but a few pot plants which are infested it is best to remove the scale by pushing it off with the point of a knife or the blunt end of a needle, and afterwards syringing the plants with soapsuds and then with clear water. To clear them from trees, use kerosene emulsion and brush with a stiff brush.

Cabbage Worms and Cabbage Lice.—Persian Insect Powder or Vick's Excelsior Insect Extremator, which is an improvement, applied with a bellows, will destroy these pests.

Striped Cucumber Beetle.—Yellow beetle with black stripes which feeds on the young leaves of cucumbers, squashes and melons. Dry plaster and dry air-slacked lime, and also plaster mixed with kerosene are used to prevent the ravages of this insect. Apply the remedy in

the morning while the dew is on the plants, and be sure to get the powder on the under as well as the upper side of the leaves.

Squash Bug or Beetle.—A large black beetle with an offensive smell. The Excelsior Insect Extremator applied with a bellows will prevent this insect's work. The plaster and kerosene mixture mentioned above is also valuable in this case.

Squash Vine Root-borer.—A preventive is saltpetre and water. One ounce of saltpetre to one gallon of water. Pour the solution on the soil about the plants soon after the young plants have come up, and repeat the operation two or three times after intervals of four or five days. If the preventive measure has been neglected the presence of the borer will be known by the wilting of the plants. In that case the plants can be saved by cutting out the borers. The insect lays its eggs at the neck or crown of the plant, just at the surface of the ground, and here the larva hatches out and bores into the stem, moving downwards. A discolored spot indicates the entrance to the channel. Commence there and lay it open downwards until the borer is found. Afterwards draw the soil up about the roots and stem.

Potato Beetle.—Use Paris green mixed in water or in common land plaster or flour—one pound of Paris green can be mixed with thirty pounds of flour—or the same quantity with 100 pounds of plaster. The mixture should be very thoroughly made, stirring the materials together until they are evenly combined throughout. Apply with a dredging box when the foliage is moist with dew or after a shower. The Paris green is very commonly used mixed with water and applied with a spraying apparatus. In this way one pound is sufficient for a barrel of water 45 to 50 gallons. As the powder is not dissolved in the water it should be kept constantly stirred to keep it from settling to the bottom of the vessel. London purple is another form of arsenic and can be used in the same manner as the Paris green, but in smaller proportional quantities.

Radish Maggot.—A heavy dressing of wood ashes over the bed after the seed has been sown

will prevent in a great measure the attack of the insect.

Flea Beetle.—The little black jumping beetle which attacks the young plants in the seed leaf of turnips, radish, cabbage, cauliflower, etc. Scatter air-slacked lime, ashes, plaster or tobacco dust over the plants when they are moist with dew or rain. The insects usually leave the plants after they are out of their first leaves.

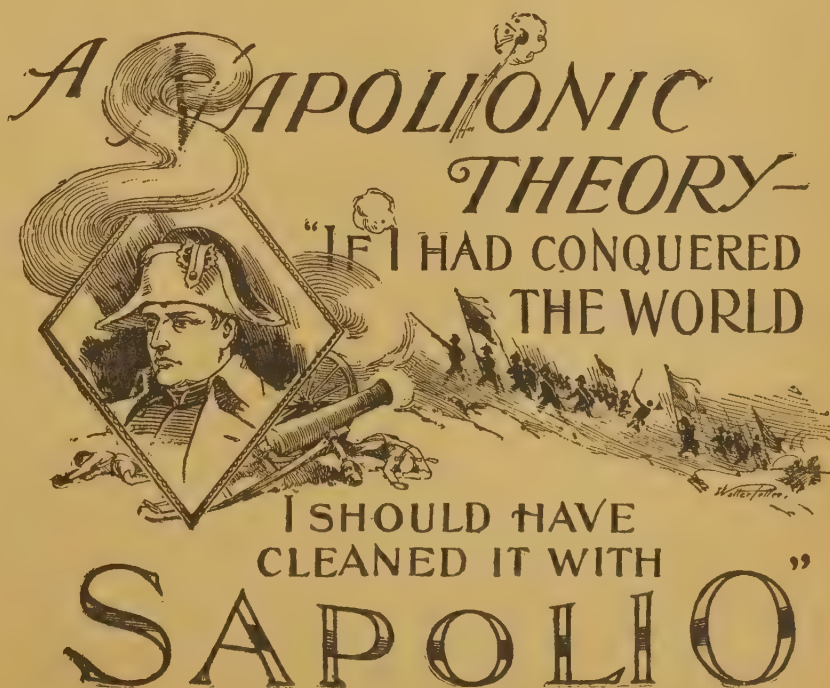
Currant Worm.—Dredge the foliage with white hellebore, veratrum album.

Codlin Moth.—This insect, so destructive to the apple, can be killed or held in check by spraying the trees soon after they are out of bloom, and when the fruit has just formed, with Paris green at the rate of one pound to 200 or 250 gallons of water. The larger amount of water can be used if it is kept well stirred.

Curculio.—The most satisfactory method to pursue with this insect is to jar the trees early in the morning while the insects are comparatively dormant, or, at least, inactive. They will fall down and can be caught on a sheet placed underneath the tree. The jarring should be continued from the time the fruit sets until the stone is formed.

Some plum growers are now spraying their trees with Paris green and claim that it is effective in destroying curculio. It was tried some years since and then fell into disuse because the poison injured the foliage. Now, however, it is used in connection with dissolved quick lime and in this way it is found also available on peach trees when visited with curculio, as most of them are. The foliage of the peach is more susceptible to injury by Paris green than is the plum, but by employing the following formula it can be safely used, and, it is said, with excellent results: Four ounces of Paris green in 45 gallons of water, to which is added two pounds of fresh lime slacked in five gallons of water. Strain the lime mixture before adding it to the rest.

Kerosene emulsion: Take two ounces hard soap and dissolve it in one quart hot water; add to it one-half pint kerosene; shake the mixture violently for some time or until there is a thorough blending of the parts; then add three quarts more of water and stir all briskly. This will make a gallon of insecticide. Apply with a syringe.



PREVENTION OF POTATO SCAB.

IN former issues of this MAGAZINE we have given our readers information in regard to the use of corrosive sublimate for the prevention of scab on potatoes. The subject is again introduced to confirm what has already been published, and to show how it is regarded after further trials and longer experience. The 18th Annual Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has lately been received, and therein is a full account, by Wm. C. Sturgis, Ph. D., of a trial made last year at that Station. The writer says:

"The use of corrosive sublimate in the treatment of potato scab was first suggested as the result of definite experiments by Prof. Bolley in 1891. (N. Dak. Agr. Expr. Sta., Bull. 4, Dec. 1891.) The success attending those experiments led to others in various localities East and West, of which the most conclusive were those conducted by the Rhode Island (R. I. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bull. 26, 1893,) and Michigan (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bull. 108, 1894,) Stations in 1893.

"Since these and other publications upon the subject are not readily accessible to the majority of farmers, it was thought advisable to repeat the experiment in a locality and upon a scale which would enable Connecticut farmers to judge for themselves regarding the value of the treatment."

Then follows a detailed account of the trial, which cannot here be reproduced, but the conclusions arrived at in view of the trial are these:

(1) The character of the seed as regards scab, has much to do with the character of the crop. As a rule scabby seed will produce a scabby crop, other things being equal; and the amount of scab on the crop will be directly proportional to amount of scab on the seed.

(2) In the presence of barnyard manure the tubers tend to become scabby to a degree not markedly by the character of the seed, whether clean or scabby.

(3) Treating the seed with corrosive sublimate before planting, avails to some extent in preventing scab when barnyard manure is used, though the amount of scab present under such circumstances may vary with the character and composition of the manure. Further experiments may compel a modification of this conclusion.

(4) The use of commercial fertilizer is not a preventive of scab, but when clean seed is planted on clean land the amount of scab is far less with commercial fertilizer than with barnyard manure. The same is true in a lesser degree when scabby seed is used.

(5) Treating scabby seed with corrosive sublimate before planting tends to decrease the amount of scab upon the tubers even in the presence of barnyard manure.

(6) The treatment of scabby seed with corrosive sublimate before planting, may produce a practically clean crop if commercial fertilizer be used, and the land be clean. Clean seed under like conditions will certainly do so.

The course of treatment was as follows:

"Dissolve corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) in water at the rate of two and one-fourth ounces of the chemical to fifteen gallons of water. Immerse all potatoes to be used for seed purposes in this solution one and one-half hours, after which they may be cut and planted as usual.

Notes: Corrosive sublimate is a strong poison; great care should be taken that none of it is taken into the stomach.

To insure rapid solution all the chemical may conveniently be dissolved in a few gallons of hot water. This chemical corrodes metallic substances and should therefore be mixed in wooden vessels.

A large barrel or hoghead will be found a convenient vessel in which to dip the potatoes.

A loosely woven sack (coffee sack), will be found suitable for the dipping purposes.

If the potatoes are very dirty it will be found expedient to wash them before treatment.

After dipping spread the potatoes about so that they will dry quickly."

Finally the writer says:

From these facts it is evident that in order to avoid scab we must observe certain precautions.

Select, if possible, clean land, that is, land which previously has not borne a scabby crop of potatoes, beets, or turnips.

Select only the cleanest seed for planting.

Avoid the use of barnyard manure on potatoes if practicable.

In any case, and especially if scabby seed or barnyard manure must be used, treat the seed with corrosive sublimate, before planting, according to directions previously given.

Corrosive sublimate may be bought at any apothecary's for 10 to 12 cents per ounce, three ounces will be sufficient to treat enough seed to plant five acres or more. The labor of preparing the solution and treating the seed is very slight, the potatoes require no further treatment for scab during their period of growth, and the treatment involves no expense in the way of apparatus.

In view of these facts there is no reason why this treatment against potato scab should not be universally adopted by growers of potatoes, and the percentage of scabby tubers in our markets and cellars be reduced to a minimum.

The experiment conducted this year will be continued another season with the view of confirming the facts already ascertained, and of securing more information upon other cognate questions of importance.

To try to cover his misdeeds
The Congressman mails garden seeds.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

And serves his friends with corn and oats,
To glean in time a crop of votes.

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During the months of September, October and November, and when heavy frosts have cut down all other flowers, these Pompon Chrysanthemums are still in their autumn glory.

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THE MAYFLOWER, OR TRAILING ARBUTUS.

I WAS much pleased with the "Legend of the Trailing Arbutus," in the February number of the Magazine. How often have I knelt with feelings of rapture upon many a hillside in my dear old Maryland home and plucked these delicate, sweet harbingers of spring. They are closely and fondly associated with my childhood and girlhood, and how I have longed for them here, where I have, notwithstanding diligent search, failed to find them.

The Legend calls up a dear little poem that has been hidden away in the archives of my memory since childhood. Will you kindly present it to your readers, and can any of them tell me who is the author of this little gem?

THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Of late I walked these woodland paths
Without the best foreknowing
That underneath the withered leaves
The fairest buds were growing.

Today the south wind sweeps away
The types of autumn's splendor,
And shows the sweet arbutus flowers,—
Spring's children, pure and tender.

Oh! prophet souls with lips of bloom,
Outvying in their beauty
The pearly tints of ocean shells,—
Ye teach me faith and duty!

"Walk life's dark ways," ye seem to say,
"With love's divine foreknowing,
That where man sees but withered leaves
God sees the sweet flowers growing."

Lawson, Tenn. MRS. G. CLINTON HANNA.

IPOMCEA GOODSELLII.—It has recently been learned that this plant, named as above by the suggestion of the late Sereno Watson, of the Harvard University Herbarium, and introduced two years since by Mr. Goodell, had previously been known and described under the name of *ipomcea fistulosa*, which therefore is now its correct name. It is a native of Brazil, South America, and has been introduced into gardens in this country. It was sent north from Texas, near the Mexican border, and reported to have been found in the garden of an old Indian in Mexico.

MAGGIE MURPHY POTATOES.

Some inquiries have been made in regard to the requirements of this variety of potato, which is now being liberally planted. It is a very strong, deep rooting plant, and yields heavily. We find the best results are obtained when raised in a light, well drained soil. In heavy clay ground the tubers are not so shapely. An ideal place would be one which had been previously pastured for one or more years, and the sod turned over in autumn early enough to be fairly well rotted in the spring. If the soil is not sufficiently rich use a commercial fertilizer in preference to stable manure.

A New Talking Machine.

It differs from the Phonograph in this: The latter only repeats what is said to it, while this machine takes both sides of the argument and will convince the inquirer in a moment that there is but one safe way to build wire fence, namely, to recognize and provide for contraction and expansion, and one interview will generally satisfy him that the continuous coiled steel spring is the only practical method yet discovered.

The mission of this little item is simply to introduce the subject and call the attention of those who need fence to the Page Woven Wire, which is the only elastic fence offered. The real fence also has the knack of "speaking for itself," delivering lectures on "The Advantages of Self Government," "Attention to Business," "Keeping Everlastingly at it," etc. Write the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., and learn all about it.

MISS KATE FIELD

Editor and owner of *Kate Field's Washington*, of Washington, D. C., a paper devoted to the cause of temperance, stated in a recent speech that the prohibition laws, as enforced in the several States were not promoting the temperance cause, and her advice would be to make a moderate allowance of mild beverages. In her estimation this would help the temperance cause more than prohibition laws. Miss Kate's head is level, and as to mild drinks we recommend Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association's Beer.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

FITSCURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



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18k GOLD FINISHED
Watch, Charm and Chain.

Cut This Advertisement Out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send to you by express for examination this genuine 18k gold plated watch (equal in appearance to solid gold) and a box of 50 of our very finest cigars. You examine them at the express office and if satisfactory pay the agent \$2.98 and they are yours. This is a special offer to introduce our cigars, and only one watch and one box of cigars will be sent to each person ordering at this price. The watch is a beauty and would cost you in a retail store twice as much as we offer the cigars and watch together for. Mention in your letter whether you want gent's or ladies' size watch and write to-day as this will not appear again. Address **THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.**

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STRAWBERRIES IN BARRELS.

We have a very small garden spot, consequently but little room to raise strawberries. We have heard of raising strawberries in a barrel, boring holes in the sides, filling the barrel with dirt, standing it on end and setting the plants through the holes. We do not know whether this plan is practicable or not. Can you inform us? GRAY BROS., Illinois.

We have never had experience in this matter. Some years since a correspondent informed us of seeing the plants growing in this manner. The words of the narrator were as follows: "When in Glen's Falls, N. Y., last autumn, I saw, in the back yard of a German, a barrel of earth with the sides and top nearly covered with strawberry plants. The roots seemed to have been passed through perforations in the barrel and then firmly fixed, row by row, as the earth was being filled in. As I paused to look at the suggestive spectacle I could but think it an ingenious and cleanly device, as well as stealing a march on terra firma where economy of space is desirable." It is scarcely necessary to say that both heads of the barrel must be removed, the lower as well as the upper, or if the lower one is retained a number of holes must be bored through the sides of the staves near the base just at the level of the bottom so as to allow the water to pass off freely. And probably it would be best to place some small stones and over these a layer of gravel at the bottom to ensure quick drainage. Care would be necessary to supply sufficient water at all times except during rains. How much of a crop of berries could be gathered from such a planting we have no knowledge. If any of our readers should try it we may hope for an account of the same in due time.

TURNIPS FOR POULTRY.—A writer in the *Independent* advises poultry keepers to raise turnips for poultry feed, as a desirable variety in their rations. Round turnips can be sown at any time, almost, and yet be reasonably certain of producing a good yield. Turn over a strip of run-out sod, harrow in a dressing of fine, rotted manure, and drill in seeds in rows two or three feet apart, thinning plants as soon as they appear above ground, so they will stand from three to five inches apart in the row. Under such treatment there is almost sure to be a good crop.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.—A very severe test was given this plant the past season in this locality by leaving quite a number of them in the open ground where they had been growing the past summer and autumn, and affording them no protection whatever. The tops, as was expected, died down, but the roots have sent up strong shoots this spring, and it appears as if this handsome plant can be relied upon as a hardy perennial.

PRUNING YOUNG TREES.—At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society an inquiry was made about pruning trees from the nursery. Mr. Roberts replied: "In pretty nearly everything I like to cut away every bit of the top and leave it in the shape of a bean pole and then cut it off." This answer is undoubtedly a very good one for common or medium sized fruit trees. But in regard to ornamental trees it would not often do to apply this practice.

THE MAYBERRY.—Will the so-called Mayberry be gathered in May this year? This is a fruit we all want to know something about. We think in this climate we shall find that it will produce its fruit in July, rather than in May, but it is to be hoped it may really be a Mayberry. In that case it would have to bloom in April at least, and this year not much but dandelions and chickweed have given bloom so far. Who will report it when its fruit is seen and tested?

A FEMININE FINANCIER.—The director of a Chicago bank tells how his wife overdrew her account at the bank last month: "I spoke to her about it one evening," said he, "and told her she ought to adjust it at once. A day or two afterward I asked her if she had done what I suggested. 'Oh, yes,' she answered. 'I attended to that matter the very next morning after you spoke to me first of it. I sent the bank my check for the amount I had overdrawn.'"

If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he is wet and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have an angel.

My son, observe the postage stamp. Its usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there.—Josh Billings.


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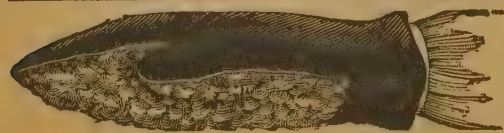
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BITS OF EXPERIENCE.

I HAVE learned a good many simple, but practical, truths from that wise and faithful teacher Experience. I have learned that eternal vigilance is the price one must pay for any marked degree of success in the flower or vegetable garden. There must not be any "careful today and careless tomorrow" kind of work about it. If one is not willing to pay this price then it will be well to leave flower gardening to those who will pay it.

I have learned that it does not pay to have much to do with "bargains" in seeds, plants and bulbs. The best are so inexpensive now that it does not pay to have any other kind. I have experimented a good deal with cheap seeds and bulbs and have grown richer in experience than in flowers from any seed and plant bargains.

Experience has taught me to beware also of those arrogant "novelties" that spring up every year and seek to crowd the old-time favorites out of our gardens and our affections. I generally discover after experimenting with the most phenomenal of these novelties that "old things are best" is true in flower gardens as elsewhere. No novelty of recent years is any sweeter or more beautiful than many of the flowers that our grandmothers and great-grandmothers had in their dear old gardens.

I have learned not to be moved in my beliefs by "every wind of doctrine" regarding the cultivation of plants. It is well for the amateur to be guided by the superior wisdom of the experienced florist, but there is danger in a multitude of counsellors when it comes to cultivating flowers. Seek wisdom from reliable sources and try to have a little common sense of your own.

I have learned that bulbs and plants *will* do well in old tin cans, although I have read that they would not. The finest hyacinths that I had last year were grown in old tin tomato cans with a nailhole or two in the bottom for drainage. I am sure that tin cans will retain moisture longer than the ordinary earthen flower pot and nearly all bulbous plants want all the moisture they can get.

I have learned to "make haste slowly" in forcing my plants. Forcing plants is something that is well to leave to the experienced florist. I find that it is folly for the amateur with only the ordinary window garden facilities to seek to rival the florist with his greenhouses and years of experience.

Another lesson I have learned is this: Some flowers can be cultivated in the house and some cannot, and when I read in the floral magazines or in the "floral columns" of the newspapers instructions for growing violets, lilies of the valley, sweet peas, gladioli, and kindred plants in the ordinary window garden I reflect on the dismal failures I experienced before I made some inquiry into the habits of the flowers and discovered that they were *not* adapted to

culture in the ordinary window garden, and that it was often a difficult matter for florists to succeed with them.

Sad has been my experience with roses in the house, and sometimes I think that it would be well for the amateur to class them with the flowers that it is better not to have anything to do with in the house. I have learned that usually the conditions of living rooms are not suited to roses, and in the few cases where I have been successful with them I feel that I richly deserved all the blooms I got from them.

I have learned that it is a rank fallacy to suppose that luck has anything to do with one's success or failure in the cultivation of flowers. I once thought that only those favored with some special insight or instinct could succeed with plants, but I know now that any one who really loves flowers well enough to study their needs and habits a little, can succeed with them, and that luck has nothing to do with it.

I know that the cultivation of a flower garden is one of the most delightful and healthful of occupations, and that the flowers are the most wonderful teachers. They have a delicate, subtle influence, an influence that works mightily for good in the world, and they are an important factor in the growing refinement and culture of the age in which we live.

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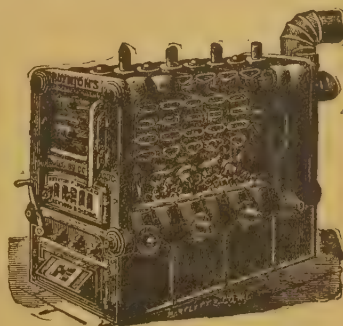


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GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

A recent letter from Mr. George S. Conover, of Geneva, informs us that he had supplied *Gardening* for publication an account of an experience in starting seeds, which is exceedingly interesting and which shows how difficult it is to pronounce positively on the germinating capacity of seeds. He says, "As you may, perhaps, be interested, I conclude to give you the facts." The following is his account:

My cold frames are made from sash that contain twelve lights of 8x10 glass, a much more convenient size for my use than the ordinary regulation size. On the 1st of October last I made ready a frame of three sashes. After forking up deeply, I thoroughly incorporated in the soil about two inches of very fine compost; this was made of stable manure, sod, sand and muck,—had been cut over three times during the summer and all was very fine, not a particle of rough manure to be seen. I then sprinkled over a handful of muriate of potash and three or four handfuls of bone meal and thoroughly raked it in. Then I marked out the rows, some five or six inches apart, with a lath, and sowed seed as follows:

(1) Two rows Hammersmith, the hardest lettuce I have ever grown; (2) two rows of Tennis Ball; (3) two rows of Oakleaved, late, but very crisp and fine in summer; (4) three rows Imperial White Cabbage; (5) four rows of Prize Head, a loose head, but a very rapid spring grower, and leaves good for salad; (6) one row Beauty of the Parterre parsley. Put on the sash, which had been thickly coated with white paint two years before and enough yet on to prevent burning by the rays of the sun. The Oakleaved was purchased from Landreth's in the spring, the rest were all from your house,—Prize Head in February, 1894, Imperial White Cabbage in August, 1894, and the other two kinds I had on hand one and two years.

October 15th, not a seed up; made a small trench with garden trowel in same rows, filled it with muck and resowed the lettuce seed.

November came in and not a seed up. I then sent some samples to Mr. C. Afterwards thinking he might be busy in nursery matters and therefore perhaps be careless, I sent some samples to V. & H. Mr. C. reported that he was not satisfied that his man had been careful, and had sown again with some other seeds of his own that he wanted to test, and in due time said that he had given his personal attention to the matter, and so few seeds came up that he pronounced them all worthless. V. & H. reported that of fifty seeds of each kind the poorest gave more than half, and another test showed better yet, and pronounced the seed good. They made a third trial, with still good results.

In November I planted again for the third time, using white sand in the rows, and in December had a few up. Parsley seed, which is always slow to germinate, finally came up nicely.

On the 17th of December I resowed for the fourth time in the same rows, covered with a light coat of leaves and covered up tightly by putting on the sash. The frames, as well as all my garden, were covered with snow all winter.

On the 1st of April I uncovered, took off the light coating of leaves and found the rows all full and thick with young lettuce plants.

My experience has indeed been a very queer one and I cannot give any reasonable account for it. Each time I planted the ground was firmed by gently spitting down with a piece of board.

THE NEW BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This was first suggested by M. Michel Perret at a meeting of the National Agricultural Society of France, and it was designed to remove certain objections to the use of the old mixture. It has the advantage over that famous mixture in being less injurious to foliage, less liable to be washed away by rains, and less likely to choke the nozzle of the spraying machine. The new formula is as follows:

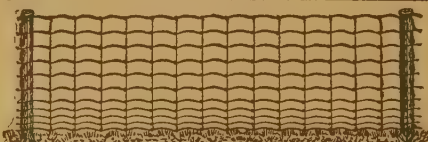
Quicklime, 4 pounds, 6 ounces; sulphate of copper, 4 pounds, 6 ounces; molasses, 4 pounds, 6 ounces; water 22 gallons.

The essential difference between the new and the old formulas is the presence of the molasses, which has a greater influence than would at first be expected. The prescription, as given by M. Perret, is to add the molasses to thirteen gallons of water, then slack the lime and add four and one-half gallons of water to form a milk of lime. Pour this slowly into the sweetened water, stirring briskly in order to mix intimately. Next, in a third (wooden) vessel, dissolve the bluestone and pour this into the previous mixture, stirring well. In this blending of materials chemical changes are taking place. When the milk of lime and sweetened solution are intimately mixed together then saccharate of lime is formed. Next, when to this is added the solution of sulphate of copper, a double decomposition takes place,—sulphate of lime is formed on the one hand and soluble saccharate of copper on the other. This saccharate of copper is only formed in presence of an excess of lime, and its formation is indicated by the mixture assuming a beautiful greenish tinge. Thus the mixture is rendered alkaline, and the acid neutralized by the lime. —*American Agriculturist.*

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Second Boy—Is she strict?

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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM AN ACRE OF BLACKBERRIES.

Paper read before the Western New York Horticultural Society by C. E. Chapman.

One day my wife read to me a description of "the shady glen where the luxuriant foliage of the blackberry glistened with dew in the morning sunlight, and shaded the black bunches of aromatic fruit," etc. "That appeals to my imagination," said she. "And to my appetite," said I. "Let's have some." And I at once began to search the papers for a nursery, where plants could be bought, without considering that any enterprise rushed into without knowledge or study, will almost invariably prove a failure. I did not know then that the cheap plants offered were too cheap, and were obtained by plowing up some old plantation; or were of some variety which the owner wanted to get rid of. So I ordered some Kittatinny, at a very low price, and set them out hurriedly. I had heard that blackberries could not be killed any way, and supposed it was all right to plant them shallow. The growth was feeble, and the next spring one-half of the plants were winter-killed or struck with the rust. I gave them a heavy manuring, and that year obtained a huge growth of untrained canes, which were nearly all broken down by the snow the following winter. For several years I kept on making such foolish mistakes, and bought what berries we ate; kept grumbling at "luck," and protesting against "any profit in berries," instead of charging my failure to ignorance. I asked a noted fruit grower, at one of these meetings, if there was anything wrong with my soil. He said: "Good under-drained soil that will grow corn and potatoes will answer, but should be enriched one or two years before planting; side-hills, gravel or stony chestnut loam is best. Varieties differ as much as men. Of course you *prune* and *mulch*." That was the first I ever heard of pruning, but I kept "close as a clam," and made up my mind I would study the subject during the winter. I sent to a reliable nurseryman, who advertised in the best papers and was a member of this society, and charged enough so he could afford to send prime plants, and I got them. From the reports of the *Rural New Yorker* I decided upon the Agawam and Snyder. I studied their root growth and found they were a deep-rooted plant,—try digging one out with a hoe and you will agree with me. I found that raw manure made a great growth of wood, which did not mature in the fall and would not stand severe cold; that nature pruned by breaking off the ends with wind and snow, and by borers which work into the stalk near the top and kill it; that the most and best berries were where the bushes were thickest and where the ground was rich, covered with humus, and shaded by their own foliage. Then I proceeded to apply this knowledge to practice. A piece of side-hill which had been heavily manured for two years with rotted manure was plowed very deep and well worked. Trenches were made with a two-horse plow, eight inches deep and seven feet apart. 200 pounds of potash fertilizer per acre was scattered along the bottom and mixed with the soil by running a Planet Jr. in the trench. The plants were set two and a half feet apart, and great pains were taken to do it well to ensure a perfect stand, as I wanted solid rows, a wind-proof hedge, four feet wide when two years old. When the new growth was eighteen inches high the first year and two feet the second, the shoots were clipped off, which caused the laterals to start. Frequent clipping keeps the growth down and causes fruitfulness. The loss from breakage is lessened, and the fruit gathered faster, besides being larger. The

weak canes are cut out and only strong, vigorous, healthy ones are allowed. Plants must have a generous supply of fresh air and sunshine in spring to reach great vigor. The yield was double where proper pruning was practiced. In spring a light dressing of commercial fertilizer is worked in among the canes, and if cane growth is satisfactory only potash and phosphoric acid is used. No weeds should be allowed, and frequent shallow cultivation conserves the moisture. After fruiting, immediately cut out all old canes and burn. Sources of disease and insect foes are destroyed, the energies of the plant are all devoted to new growth, and there is more room for cultivation. At this time weeds do no harm and help enrich the soil when cultivated under the next spring. During winter mulch heavily with swale hay or straw among the canes, and leave it there until rotted. Can the sum mentioned as the title of this article be obtained? Not on an average; but with the right combination of man, variety, soil and season, it is possible. *Proof:* Measured square rods have exceeded it. Mr. H. Blanchard, a near neighbor, sold five hundred dollars' worth from a measured half acre. None of this fruit was sold for over fifteen cents per quart, and a part for ten cents. The first picking sold for one hundred dollars.

THE soil and climate of the Bermudas are especially favorable to the growing of the lily, and the bulbs are an important product, sharing with onions and potatoes the attention of cultivators. The lily grower separates the bulb into parts and plants each part. The new bulbs are not exported the first year, but are the second. It takes four years to produce the great bulbs, three inches in diameter, from which spring the tall stalks crowned with many blossoms. The grower has boards with four holes of different sizes, and the bulbs are sorted by passing them through these holes. One sees in Bermuda lily fields covered with plants varying in height from a few inches to two or three feet. The small ones are the stalks from young bulbs. The tallest are the ones sent to this country at Easter. The bulbs are removed from the ground in summer and set out again in autumn.—*New York Sun.*

MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY.

MR. EDITOR:— I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in ONE MINUTE. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear \$3,000 this year. By addressing J. H. Nolen, 60 W. Third Ave., Columbus, Ohio, any one can get particulars about the Dish Washer, and can do as well as I am doing. Talk about hard times; you can soon pay off a Mortgage, when making \$10 a day, if you will ONLY WORK; and why won't people try, when they have such good opportunities?

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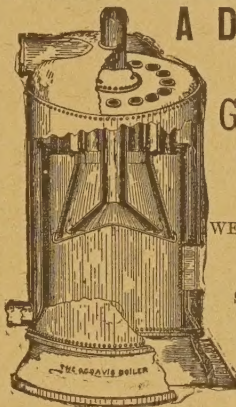
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FORESTRY AT THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

It is promised that the exhibit of the timber and timber trees of the South will be very complete at the Atlanta Exposition.

The forest resources will be shown, aside from maps and charts, and other graphic illustrations, as to their amount and distribution, by a series of twenty monographic displays, showing each one of the economically important tree species which form the bulk of the timber production of the South. Here will be seen, in monster frames made of the trees themselves, a full description of the tree, in its foliage and fruit, its timber, its range of distribution, and all information desirable regarding the nature of the wood and its application in the arts.

To further illustrate the forest botany of the Southern States, sections of wood, with botanical specimens, and descriptive labels of more than 100 different kinds of Southern trees, will be displayed, not counting some 100 Florida and Texas species, which are of a semi-tropical character, so that the student of the flora of the South will find a rare chance for getting acquainted with its different arborescent features.

One of the main features of the exhibit will be the timber-test work, which the Division has carried on during the last three years. It is expected that a testing machine will be kept in operation, so that the manner of carrying on the work can be practically demonstrated. As most of the testing has been hitherto performed on Southern timbers, especially the Southern pines, the display of broken material, with the weights which broke it recorded, all combined into an artistic structure, will be both instructive to Southern men, who furnish, and to Northern men who mostly use this timber.



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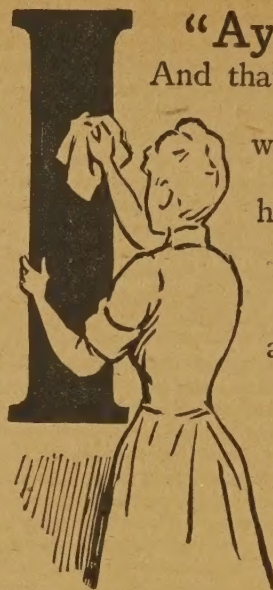
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And that ought to be enough in itself to seal the doom of bar soap. This rubbing with soap may get clothes clean, if you work hard enough, but can't you see how it wears them out?

Follow the directions that come on every package of Pearline, and you'll find that you not only do away with the hard and ruinous work of rubbing—but that you save time, and actually get better results. At every point Pearline is better than soap. But the mere fact that Pearline saves the rubbing—that ought to settle it.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 463 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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Nothing could better illustrate the fundamental soundness of our American body politic than this general awakening in favor of honest city governments and progressive social work in our population centers. Our city governments have been our most conspicuous failure and the most dangerous of all the evils which threaten our national life. Having finally awakened to a full appreciation of the facts as they were, the American people are bestirring themselves to make the cities wholesome and good. They will not accomplish everything by virtue of a wave of enthusiasm, but the new movement will not prove itself a passing whim. It is based upon sound principles, and it is supported by the deep determination of thousands of men and women who are capable of persistence through long years. Theirs is a determination to bring our American cities up to the standard of the best American ideals, and also up to the standard of the best foreign achievements in municipal organization and improvement. — From "Our Civil Renaissance," by Albert Shaw, in the April Review of Reviews.

MISS ANNA GOULD's traveling dress was of a deep Prussian blue cloth, called vieux bleu, and the jacket was lined with red peau de soie and cut very short. The skirt was cut very full, and, like all the gowns of the bride's trossau, was wired at the hem with featherbone. The four bridesmaids were gowned alike, in cream-white broadcloth trimmed with sable, the wide skirts being lined with cream-white silk and bordered at the front with a two-inch sable band. Under these bands the skirts were wired with featherbone, insuring perfect curves. — [Associated Press Reports.

THE RIGHT TIME TO STRIKE.—"If anybody iver catches me stroikin'," said Mr. Callahan, "t'will be whin O'im out av impl'yment an' hove nothin' better to do."


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CONTENTS.	PAGE
Apple, A Valuable	108
Blackberries, One Thousand Dollars from an Acre of	115
Bordeaux Mixture, The New	114
City Government, Honest	116
Coreopsis, The Lance-leaved	162
Experience, Bits of	113
Flower Beds, Fancy	107
Flower, Sacred, of Buddha	103
Flower, The Coming	104
Forestry at the Southern Exposition	116
Frosts and Tender Plants	103
Fruit, Easy Method of Preserving	105
Garden Notes	104
Geranium, Winter Blooming	107
Horticultural Proceedings	108
Hoya Carnosa	104
Hypericum Moserianum	112
Insects, Injurious	109
Ipomœa Goodellii	111
Kerosene Emulsion	109
Lawns, Sowing	108
Larvæ of the May Beetle	102
Letter Box	106
Hollow Celery, Amaryllis, Cauliflower on Sandy Soil, Pruning Azalea, Grevillea robusta, Potato Scab, Celery, Plant Notes, Black Insects on Asters, Canna Seed, Hyacinths, Freesias.	115
Lilies, Bermuda	103
Lotus Pond at Kamakura, Japan	112
Mayberry, The	111
Mayflower, The, or Trailing Arbutus	108
May in the Garden	101
May Planting	105
Pansy Club, The	101
Poetry, The Rainbow's Child	104
Apple Bloom	110
Potato Scab, Prevention of	111
Potatoes, Maggie Murphy	112
Pruning Young Trees	108
Rose, Belle Siebrecht	114
Seeds, Germination of	101
Soldier, The Pauper	107
Sowing, A Second	112
Strawberries in Barrels	108
Tree Planting this Spring	112
Turnips for Poultry	112

THOSE FAIR SHOPPERS.

The first principle of business to the average woman is bargains. This failing of the gentle sex is well taken off in the story told by *Harper's Bazaar*:

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"I can give you either."

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"No, ma'am."

"I thought they would. They're out of style, you know."

"The government receives them the same as the new ones in payment of postage, and many people prefer them."

"But their red color doesn't match some styles of envelopes."

"I can't help that."

"Couldn't you sell me a dozen of the old two-cent ones for fifteen cents?"

"No, ma'am."

"Couldn't you on Friday?"

"No, ma'am."

"But that's bargain day in the stores."

"Possibly, but not at the post office."

"When is your bargain day?"

"We don't have any."

"Not have any bargain day! Well: I never! And my husband told me the post office was run on principles. Why, you don't know the first principles of business."

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The flowers are hard to tell from chrysanthemums, equally fine for cutting and can be grown in any yard. Give them plenty of room, as they make large plants and throw up many long flowering stems.

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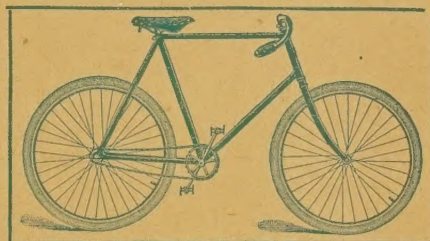


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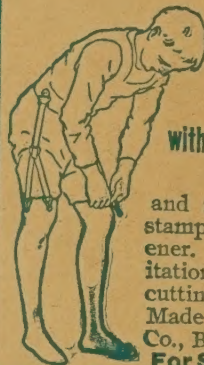
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